

1% for Art: A program administered by the Office of Arts and Culture (ARTS) that sets aside one percent of eligible City capital improvement project funds for the commission, purchase, and installation of artworks.

2000 Parks Levy (“Neighborhood Parks, Green Spaces, Trails, and Zoo Levy”): A \$198.2 million, eight-year levy lid lift passed by Seattle voters in November 2000. The levy is designed to fund more than 100 park, open space, and recreation projects throughout the city.

2008 Parks Levy (“Parks and Green Spaces Levy”): A \$145.5 million, six-year levy lid lift passed by Seattle voters in November 2008. The levy was designed to fund park and green space acquisition, capital expansion and renovation of parks, and park facilities throughout the city.

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA): A comprehensive civil rights law for people with disabilities passed by the federal government in 1990.

Allocation: The expenditure amount planned for a project or service that requires additional legislative action, or “appropriation,” before expenditures are authorized.

Appropriation: A legal authorization granted by the City’s legislative authority (the City Council) to make expenditures and incur obligations for specific purposes.

Asset Preservation (also known as Major Maintenance): Capital improvement projects that involve major repairs or rehabilitation of existing City facilities.

Capital Improvement Program (CIP): Annual appropriations from specific funding sources are shown in the City’s budget for certain capital purposes, such as street improvements, building construction, and some types of facility maintenance. The CIP is a six-year allocation plan presented as a document separate from the Budget that details all projects, fund sources, and expenditure amounts including many multi-year projects that require funding beyond the one-year period of the annual Budget.

Capital Projects Funds: Funds with resources set aside to acquire or construct major capital facilities that allow the monitoring of revenues and expenditures of authorized voter approved and Councilmanic bonds and levies.

Capital Projects Passing the \$5 million threshold with the 2020 Adopted allocation (Appendix B): Pursuant to the 1999 settlement agreement in CLEAN, et. al v. City of Seattle, the City has adopted policies regarding public notification when capital projects cross certain spending thresholds. Resolution 31203 updated those policies to require a list of all Capital Projects for which the City has cumulatively spent more than \$5 million with the adoption of the current annual Budget be published as an appendix to the Capital Improvement Program.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG): An annual grant to Seattle and other local governments from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to support economic development projects, housing and services in low-income neighborhoods.

Comprehensive Drainage Plan: A Citywide drainage management program for capital improvements and ongoing maintenance. It establishes a monitoring program and identifies measures to control flooding and pollution, such as regulatory controls and public education.

Cumulative Reserve Fund (CRF): A source of ongoing local funding to support capital projects in general government departments. The CRF consists of two accounts: The Capital Projects Account and the Revenue Stabilization Account. The Capital Projects Account has three Funds: REET I Capital Projects Fund, REET II Capital Projects Fund, and the Unrestricted Cumulative Reserve Fund.

Design Build Operate (DBO): A non-conventional approach to implementation of major capital projects, wherein a single vendor is responsible for design, construction, and long-term operation of a facility.

Debt Service: Annual principal and interest payments that local government owes on money that it has borrowed.

Endangered Species Act (ESA): Legislation passed by the federal government in 1973 to conserve the ecosystems upon which endangered species depend upon and to conserve and recover listed species.

Fire Facilities and Emergency Response Levy: A \$167 million, eight-year levy lid lift, approved by voters in November 2003. The Levy includes funds for more than 40 projects to upgrade, renovate, or replace most of the City's fire stations, construct new support facilities for the Fire Department, construct a new Emergency Operations Center and Fire Alarm Center, procure two new fireboats and rehabilitate an existing one.

Fund Balance: The difference between the assets and liabilities of a fund. This incorporates the difference between the revenues and expenditures each year.

General Fund: A central fund into which most of the City's general tax revenues and discretionary resources are pooled and allocated to support many of the operations of City government. General Fund dollars appear in the CIP in two places: the General Fund contribution to the Cumulative Reserve Fund (if any) and appropriations to capital projects from a department's operating budget.

Geographic Information System (GIS): A tool that enables users to analyze and understand the spatial relationships among things that exist and occur in a location. The results of geographic analysis can be communicated with maps and/or reports.

Growth Management Act (GMA): Passed by the state legislature in 1990, the Growth Management Act encourages strategic land use planning and provides protection for environmentally sensitive areas.

Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP): A 50-year commitment by the City and Seattle Public Utilities to protect and restore the Cedar River Watershed.

Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED): A green building rating system for new and existing commercial, institutional, and multi-family residential buildings that evaluates environmental performance from a "whole building" perspective. There are four rating levels: Bronze, Silver, Gold, and Platinum.

Levy Lid Lift: An increase in regular property taxes for a general or designated purpose—for example, the 2008 Parks Levy.

Levy to Move Seattle: A nine-year, \$930 million-dollar levy passed by voters in November 2015. The levy provides funding to improve safety for all travelers, maintain streets and bridges, and invest in reliable, affordable travel options.

Limited Tax General Obligation (“LTGO” or “Councilmanic”) Bonds: Bonds that are issued by the City Council without voter approval. The debt service on these bonds is typically repaid from existing general government revenues or from revenues generated by the project(s) financed with the bonds.

Major Maintenance: See “Asset Preservation” above.

Municipal Art Plan: A plan prepared by the Office of Arts and Culture that establishes budgets for new 1% for Art program projects and describes the status of existing projects.

Neighborhood Matching Subfund (NMF): A fund administered by the Department of Neighborhoods to provide money to Seattle neighborhood groups and organizations for neighborhood-initiated improvement, organizing, or planning projects. The community’s contribution of volunteer labor, materials, professional services or cash is “matched” by cash from the fund.

Operating Budget: The portion of a budget that deals with recurring expenditures such as salaries, electric bills, postage, printing, paper supplies, and gasoline.

Public Works Trust Fund: A low-interest state revolving loan fund designed to help local governments with the repair, replacement, and rehabilitation of public works infrastructure.

REET I and REET II: The Real Estate Excise Tax (REET) is levied on all sales of real estate with the first 0.25% of the locally imposed tax going to REET I and the second 0.25% for REET II.

Seattle Metropolitan Park District: In August 2014, voters passed a ballot measure creating the Seattle Metropolitan Park District. The goal of the park district is to provide long-term, stable funding to support recreation programming, parks projects and the critical needs for investment in major and ongoing maintenance.

Unlimited Tax General Obligation (“UTGO” or “voted”) Bonds: Bonds issued after receiving approval by 60% of the voters in an election with at least 40% voter turnout. The debt service on these bonds is repaid from additional (“excess”) property tax revenues that voters approve as part of the bond measure.